

# THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 20.

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## THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
If you fail to receive your paper, notify this office at once.

Mrs. John M. Langston is visiting in St. Louis.

Hon. James Hill, of Mississippi, is visiting Washington, and is the guest of Senator Bruce.

A Virginia debating club has decided that Fred Douglas is a greater orator than Henry Ward Beecher.

Colonel Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, is the guest of his son, Robert, Junior, who has recently become a permanent resident of Washington.

We call the attention of our readers to the magnificent letter of the Hon. Geo. Williams, of Ohio. His suggestions are reasonable and to the point.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is in Washington. It is understood that an important Government appointment has been, or will be, tendered him by the president.

It is reported that Professor Hale G. Parker, of St. Louis, considers his baby girl just a trifle sweeter than any mortal that ever existed. It is also reported that his attentions to her are not less assiduous than those paid to his girl in college days.

We had the pleasure of seeing a very beautiful present the other day inscribed to Roscoe Conkling Bruce, and though the names of his uncles and his cousins were not among the donors, it will be none the less appreciated by him, because it came from his amiable aunts.

Mr. John Green, advance agent of Mr. Samuel Lowry, of Huntsville, Alabama, is in the city. He will visit the important cities of this State to arrange for the delivery of lectures by Mr. Lowry, upon the condition of the colored people in Alabama.

We are patiently awaiting a Democratic boom for Hoop, the Shelbyville hero. Why wouldn't he be an available man for them to run for Congress or for the Governorship? We shall await the action of the copperhead boom(er)ance.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba has passed the Spanish Senate, so the cable informs us. Spain has been decreeing and resolving and theorizing about the abolition of Cuban slavery long enough. We want to see something practical and we trust this movement is the beginning of a legal process that will speedily eradicate the foul blight from the Queen of the Antilles. Meantime let the slaves continue to shoot, stab and burn; let the whole world be made to

see that the existence of a beast who traffics in human flesh is as uncertain as the breezes that fan the warm breast of that beautiful isle.

Senator Voorhees once said, in a political speech delivered in Terre Haute, while he was a candidate for Congress, that if the contest was very close, and he was in danger of defeat, but could be elected through the assistance of a few Negro votes, he would decline to receive them. He preferred defeat to success through Negro votes. While this was declining honors before they were proffered—for it is not recorded that any Negro was pining away with a consuming desire to cast his ballot for the Superior Knight of the Copperhead Golden Circle—yet Daniel received his preference and was defeated. His present anxiety about Negro immigration to this State is probably owing to the fact that he fears the influence of the climatic change upon the North Carolinians will cause some of them to lose their wits and vote for him hereafter. We take pleasure, however, in informing our Junior Senator that we will constitute ourselves into a vigilance committee to see that none of them commit such an unpardonable crime.

John Hoop, of Shelbyville, editor of the Volunteer, and a refugee in Canada from the draft during the late war, distinguished himself in that city last week, by organizing a mob of drunken Democrats, for the purpose of assaulting a party of North Carolina immigrants, composed very largely of women and children, who they supposed were going to stop there. It is fortunate for these women and children that they did not get off at Shelbyville; for although John Hoop and his drunken hoodlums were too cowardly to respond to their country's call in the hour of peril, they would not have hesitated to stone, club, or shoot down these defenseless people, had they dared to get off the train. If John Hoop did run away to Canada rather than face Southern bullets, he can be found at the front when it comes to fighting women and children. Almost every pronounced coward, like this fellow, can be depended upon to make his connubial partner and all the women folks about him walk the chalk line. Hoop is a brave man, after the copperhead fashion.

In another column we present entire Senator Bruce's bill for the distribution of the unclaimed pay and bounty of colored soldiers. A balance of \$510,000 remains in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of deceased colored soldiers. Senator Bruce proposes to distribute this money, or rather the interest accruing, in equal parts among the educational institutions of the country which are specially devoted to the training of colored youth. A nobler disposition of this money could not be made—none to which our noble dead could their voices be heard, would more willingly assent. Senator Bruce not only merits the thanks of the comrades of the noble boys who quietly sleep on southern fields, but he will receive them in double measure if he secures the enactment of his bill into law.

We are glad that the Leader seems to please so many people in every section of the country. The congratulations we are receiving from every quarter are very encouraging indeed—especially when they are accompanied as most of them are, with a cash subscription. Increased patronage gives us increased facilities for improving the Leader. Give us your patronage, friends, and we'll make the leader a power for good and an honor to the race.

Hon. George W. Williams strikes the key note. On with the boom.

By the way, how would Hoop do for a special policeman or constable, to be called into active service only where women or children are concerned? He would make capital officer to raid houses of bad character, when all the frequenters have retired, and left the female boarders to themselves. Shades of Milligan, Humphreys and Horsey! how he would impress the frail sisters with his eminent bravery! It's a sin to think of it.

### A QUERY.

**Dr. M. M. Turner Et Al.**  
The telegraphic dispatches announced a few days ago that a vessel had sailed from New York with seventy-five emigrants for Liberia, Africa. Thus another colony of poor, ignorant and misguided colored people have been deluded from their homes to be delivered up as a sacrifice to the treacherous and deadly climatic diseases of equatorial Africa. We would like to ask the hypocritical paupers who constitute the African Colonization Society, and Dr. Turner, of Philadelphia, and a few other prominent colored men who are advocating this Liberian business, why they do not themselves pack up and emigrate to this inviting and salubrious(?) climate? Liberia needs talent more than it does muscle. The country is very poorly governed, and needs intelligent men to raise the political standard. Such men as Dr. Turner and the Colonization paupers can do more good than laborers. Let them go, anyhow. They can be spared.

### The Shelbyville Outrage.

At Shelbyville, the other day, a mob of Democrats assembled at the depot with the avowed purpose of mobbing an immigrant train. They piled stones on the platform before the arrival of the train, and when the train came up they hooted at the immigrants and threatened dire vengeance on any immigrant who dared to put his foot on Shelby soil. The immigrants were ticketed through to Indianapolis, and, we are informed, had no intention of stopping at Shelbyville. No direct assault was made, and the immigrants came on through to Indianapolis. The conduct of these Shelbyville Democrats is a disgrace to the State, and an outrage which should not go unrebuked. Of one thing they may just as well make a note, and that is, that the people of Indiana will not allow any Mississippi plans to be introduced into their State. All the colored people who wish to come to this State will be welcomed and protected. If mobs attempt to prevent immigrants from coming to this State, they will be met by force and they will be crushed.

### "Unwise Candidacies."

Under the above caption the Indianapolis Journal of Wednesday gives John Sherman and other Ohio candidates some excellent advice. The fact of the matter is, Ohio will stand about the same chance of getting the candidate for the presidency as she did of getting the National Convention. The sensible thing for Ohio to do is to settle on some candidate outside of Ohio and stick to him with the same tenacity that she did to Hayes. In the event of his nomination and election he might appoint a few of her illustrious citizens to office. But by supporting John Sherman or any Ohio man she simply throws away even the possibility of being on the winning side. We quote the Journal's closing paragraph and simply add, "Them's our sentiments."

"And while we are on the subject, with all kindness to Mr. Sherman and all the balance of the good Ohio men, we declare it to be our sincere conviction that any man nominated from Ohio in the coming contest will be from three to five thousand votes weaker in each of the other Western States than an equally good man taken from another State. There are thousands of good men throughout the country who believe they have been waiting at the gate for the past three years for the Ohioans all to get through, and many of them 'could prove it, too, if old Bill Jones was alive.'"

Mr. Lowry, of Alabama, is now in our city. We can not better state the object of his visit than by quoting the following from the Toledo Blade:

"He is interested in securing an endowment for an educational institution in Huntsville, Ala., which aims to teach the colored people of that section their most needed lesson; to be self-helpful. This is to be accomplished by practical instruction in silk-raising. If this scheme is carried out in a common sense, business-like way, it will be of incalculable benefit, not only to the colored people, but to the whole South. A large portion of that section is only fitted for some such industry favored by soft climate. It can not compete with the West in raising cereals, nor with the fat lands of the Mississippi Valley in raising cotton. But silk can be raised there as well as in France, Italy or Asia

Minor. The rapid growth of our manufactures of that fabric calls for a similar development of the supply of the crude material within our boundaries. The looms of New Jersey which are supplied from France and Italy, should be fed from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. If the whites and negroes of those States can be taught sericulture, so as to enable them to compete successfully with growers in South Europe,—and we believe they can—then an enormous advance has been made in their position in life, as well as a great addition to the material prosperity of their section.

Quite a number of prominent names are being mentioned for the Governorship of Indiana. Republicans no longer concede that Indiana is a Democratic State. On the contrary, they are positive that Indiana will secede from the seceded South at the next election. Among those prominently mentioned are several Indianapolis men—Col. A. D. Straight, Gen. John Coburn and Hon. John Caven.

We again desire to call Senator Voorhees' attention to the fact that the short crops and the agitation in Ireland may lead to a heavy Irish immigration to this country. These people are poor, and some of those who will not do for policemen and railroad laborers, may become a charge on the public. Daniel ought to look into this matter and prevent any such occurrence.

We trust that the editor of the Indianapolis Leader will enlighten the editor of the Argus as to the material condition of the colored people of Indiana and at the same time as to the general prosperity of the State. We think no one will doubt that Indiana produces in value more agricultural products than North Carolina; and that she spends more in education; from which we would conclude that there are more people in actual want in the latter State than in the city of Indianapolis.—People's Advocate, Washington, D. C.

We'll do it right willingly. North Carolina sustains about the relation to Indiana in point of enterprise, wealth, school facilities and the arts and customs of civilization in general that a tadpole does to a well developed frog.

Within the last decade her Capital city, Indianapolis, has doubled her population—thanks to an exodus of colored and white people from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States.

The increase in wealth despite the panic and other adverse circumstances, has not been less marked. Indiana has broad acres of the best land in the world lying idle or but poorly cultivated for want of laborers. She has rich and inexhaustible coal fields that are ready at any time to yield up their treasures to the hand of industry, for man's enjoyment. She has room for thousands of honest, earnest, hard-working people, and troubles herself not at all as to the color of their eyes, hair or skin.

Of course poor men who come to Indiana must expect hardships for a time. They may expect to work hard and live close. Indiana is no place for tramps and sluggards, hence the average Southern rebel leech who lives by robbing and defrauding others would not be welcomed with any degree of enthusiasm. Philanthropists would not receive them with open hands and hearts. The Christian people of the North would not open the doors of their churches and dwellings to shelter him and his helpless offspring from the driving blast. The Leader's motto, "An equal chance and fair play," is Indiana's message to the honest industrious men of every race. Less than this would be on a plane with Southern ruffians; more would wrong somebody. The colored men of the South who wish to better their condition by coming to Indiana, need pay no attention to the mad ravings of Democratic politicians. They will find employment in Indiana at a reasonable compensation, and they will be honestly paid for honest labor. Their political rights will be recognized and respected. At each election in Indiana all citizens will be protected in the right to cast one untrammelled ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted. Indiana believes in and honors the sentiment that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This, brother Argus, is the first chapter in the "enlightenment" task imposed upon us by your enterprising contemporary, the Advocate.

This is what a colored member of the Virginia Legislature, a readjuster, expects for the colored people. We clip the item from an interview in the Richmond (Virginia) Star:

Member: We shall get many of the judgeships. We shall get colored men placed on the jury. We shall have colored men appointed as clerks in the basement offices, clerks and watchmen at the penitentiary, colored policemen and many other places which it will be in the power of the Readjusters to help us to. Besides there is much more to be done and will be done which you will learn of in due season. I have told you this much that it might be published to the people at large, and that it may be encouraged. We also intend to repeal many of the obnoxious laws now on the statute books.

**Letter from the Hon. Geo. W. Williams, the Colored Member of the Ohio Legislature.**  
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22, 1879.

**Editor Leader—Dear Friend:**—Permit me to thank you for the friendly notice you made of my election and speech on the night of the 14th of October. My only apology for this tardy reply is, that I was called to New York city immediately after my election, to aid in the canvass there; and since my return to Ohio, I have been exceedingly busy.

I want to say that the Leader is, without doubt, the liveliest and cleanest newspaper printed by colored men in the United States. I say this, remembering that I was once the owner and editor of two papers—one published at Washington City, with such men as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Fred'k Douglass, Dr. Alex. Crummell, John M. Langston, Richard T. Greener, and other able men of both races, as contributors; and the other published in Cincinnati, O., gathering news from five States.

The Leader deserves success, and must be sustained. Let the leading colored men of the Southwest and Northwest use their influence to secure paying subscribers. Put me down on your list for a copy for one year, and send me your bill.

Colored journals are needed to send light and information into the homes of our people, and to use a keen pen in reforming the private and public morals and conduct of a people who, though physically free, are slaves to many pernicious and obsolete habits incident to a life of bondage. Go on in your noble effort to fashion a people into a race that will live for generations under the best forms of Caucasian civilization. Fraternally,  
GEO. W. WILLIAMS

**Senator Bruce's Bill for the Distribution of the Unpaid Bounty of Colored Soldiers, Introduced.**  
December 16th, 1879.

A Bill—To provide for the investment of certain unclaimed pay and bounty moneys now in the Treasury of the United States, and to facilitate and encourage the education of the colored race in the several States and Territories.

WHEREAS, Five hundred and ten thousand dollars, originally appropriated for the pay and bounties of colored soldiers, has remained unclaimed more than seven years, from failure to discover claimants therefor, and has been recently covered back into the Treasury of the United States; and

Whereas, It is equitable that the classes from whose services this fund has accrued should receive the benefit thereof; and

Whereas, Justice and expedience demand that these moneys shall be distributed so as to reach the largest number of the necessitous classes and meet the wants of said classes for elementary as well as higher instruction; and

Whereas, The institutions hereinafter named are located with reference to the convenience of the general masses of the colored population, and furnish not only large facilities to meet popular educational wants, but give reasonable guarantee, in their management and success of permanency; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an equal to the sum of said unpaid pay and bounty funds now in the Treasury, to wit, five hundred and ten thousand dollars, be set apart for the education of colored youths, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he hereby is, empowered and directed to purchase United States registered four per centum bonds to this amount, and that said bonds shall be held by him in trust for the educational uses of colored youth, and that the interest thereof shall be, as it accrues, paid over by said Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That the interest annually accruing from the above mentioned registered United States bonds shall be equally distributed among the several institutions named in this act; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required and directed to pay out of this interest as it may be collected, quarterly, one equal part to the respective trustees of the boards of trustees of the said institutions following, to wit: State Normal School for Colored Students, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Lincoln Normal Institute, Marion, Alabama; Emerson Institute, Mobile, Ala.; Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Georgia; Straight University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Shaw University, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Tougaloo University and Normal School, Tougaloo, Mississippi; Baltimore Normal School for Colored Fa-

pils, Baltimore, Maryland; Lincoln Normal Institute, Jefferson, Missouri; Biddle University, Charlottesville, North Carolina; Avery Normal Institute, Charleston, South Carolina; Fairbur Normal Institute, Willsboro, South Carolina; Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee; Freedman's Normal Institute, Mayview, Tennessee; Richmond Normal School, Richmond, Virginia; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky; Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; and Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That the funds thus distributed shall be appropriated by the trustees of the several institutions for the specific and exclusive purpose of paying the professors and instructors thereof, that a competent and efficient corps of teachers may be permanently secured for said institutions. And if from any cause said institutions should be abandoned, or diverted in their administration from the purposes contemplated in this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the fund otherwise designated for said abandoned institutions, in equal proportions, among the schools that shall remain in force and operation.

### Address of the Immigrant Relief Board to the Public.

At a mass meeting of the colored citizens of Indianapolis, held in Bethel A. M. E. church, on Monday evening, the 24th of November, the undersigned were appointed a committee to devise ways and means of caring for any destitute immigrants who may come to our State from the South. We do not stop now to discuss the causes that have led to this exodus of our people from the South. We simply say that no reasonable man who mingles and converses with these people can doubt that in the South they are defrauded, persecuted, proscribed, denied their political rights, and treated in general with the most inhuman barbarity. They leave their homes to escape outrages to which no freeman should be subjected in a free country. They come to Indiana because they expect to find a nobler civilization, humane treatment, and protection in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In this expectation they will not be disappointed.

These people are our kindred—bound to us by the strongest ties that bind men together, hence we feel it an imperative duty to make provision for the temporary relief of any who may be in need. We accordingly appeal to the generous people of Indiana to aid us in this benevolent work by contributions of money, clothing and other necessities.

Contributions may be given to any of the committee, or left with Rev. W. C. Trevan, 214 W. Vermont street, or at the office of The Indianapolis Leader.

Rev. Jehu Holliday, E. Outland, Rev. R. Titus, W. H. Woods, Rev. W. C. Trevan, J. S. Hinton, Rev. S. G. Turner, Chas. Webb, R. W. Wells, L. E. Christy, Robt. B. Bagby, Chairman.

### The Shelby County Riot Case.

(Special to the Journal.)  
Shelbyville, Ind., December 24.—A colored gentleman arrived in this city today at noon from Washington, D. C., and claims to be a representative of the aid society of the above place sent here to investigate the reports sent out of the mob surrounding a train containing colored emigrants to intimidate them and prevent them from stopping in "Old Shelby," the d-tails of which were published in the Journal last week. Although his presence in the city, or business, was not generally known, it created quite a stir among those who knew the purport of his visit. Your reporter sought him this afternoon and gleaned the following in regard to his mission in "Yazoo": His name is G. W. Flowers, and he arrived here well posted and quite intelligent. He says that reports of the outrage in this city last week reached Washington immediately, and was conveyed to the president of the colored emigration aid society. He appointed the committee of three prominent members of the society to look into the affair and make a report, the society being rendered quite indignant at the reception of their brethren. The committee detailed the above named man to come to Shelbyville and make a thorough investigation as to the truth of the reports, and also obtain the names of the leaders and participants in the mob, as well as those who witnessed the occurrence and bring in a report. He says that he finds the charges to have been very little exaggerated, if at all; and that one colored man who had intended joining his family at this point was compelled to go on to Indianapolis, and walked from that place here. He further stated that he would report to the committee, and that it was probable that the matter would at once be taken before the United States Court at Indianapolis. In such an event a number of prominent politicians, and even Shelby county officials, will be placed in an awkward position, and will have a chance of explaining matters—if they can. It is needless to say that it is hard to find anyone who will acknowledge that he was more than a "spectator," but the leaders are known. Verily, the end is not yet.

### Keep on Courtin'.

The young folks were talking about mistakes in courtship, when Uncle Job broke in with the declaration "that there was not any such thing for," said he, "nobody ever makes any mistakes worth mentioning in courtship. It's after the courtship's over and the lovers have been married that the hurling mistakes begin." "Well, uncle," said one of his pretty nieces, "what's the moral of that?" "The moral," exclaimed Uncle Job, "What's the moral? Why, I suppose the moral is, keep on courtin'."

Women are naturally suspicious. You may have got a long hair on your shoulder from holding a six-year-old girl, but your mother-in-law will back your wife in doubting the statement every time.